



WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1860.

The New York Herald, an ardent supporter of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and which stood by Breckinridge until it became evident he was a "no chance" candidate gives the following sound advice to its friends:—"The democratic party is smashed, and its fragments are scattered. It can no longer resist the revolutionary current of black republicanism. What, then, is the duty of the conservative elements of the democracy?—It is incumbent on them, as they would save the country from the consequences of the advent to power of the republican party, to come together and consider what they ought to do in the emergency. If the democratic party, split into two factions, which are as hostile to each other as they are to republicanism itself—as hostile as ever the cavaliers were to the roundheads, or the house of York to the house of Lancaster—if, thus divided into two hostile camps, the democracy can do nothing against the common foe, and if there is no probability of reconciliation before the election, then the best thing that can be done is to unite with the republican party, and to support it in the country which, with their aid, would be strong enough to stem the torrent of revolution. From the indications furnished by the elections in the South, the Union party, represented by Bell and Everett, is the strongest, and is just the conservative nucleus around which the divided forces of the democracy could rally without compromise or humiliation on either side. The only alternative left is that they both come to the assistance of the Union ticket, and help to defeat black republicanism. These two factions cannot fairly ask the Union men to unite with them, for they are not united themselves and it would be useless for the Union men to join either of them. Indeed, it would be impossible for them to agree to which of the two democratic camps they would flock to in the different States. But the Union party are a unit. They seek the same object as the democracy—the defeat of republicanism—and they have no quarrel with either section of it. Why, then, should not both sections of democracy marshal themselves under the standard of the Union men for this election, to avert the pressing danger and prevent the ascendancy of a desperate faction, who have proclaimed a sectional war against the institutions of the South, and who can only be the dismemberment of the federal republic? It is clear that with three conservative tickets in the field, all divided from each other, and acting against each other as much as against the enemy, the republican party must triumph beyond all doubt. A house divided against itself cannot stand. The great mass of the conservative elements of the North are anxiously looking for some way in which they can resist the onward march of republicanism. The only practicable way is that which we have pointed out. Of two evils the democracy ought to choose the lesser. It is a lesser evil to elect Bell and Everett, and the better one to stand on or other must be elected."

The New York Times of Monday says:—"Yesterday, shortly before 6 o'clock, P. M., the Great Eastern steamed up the bay on her return from her trip to Annapolis. Her arrival was not anticipated by the crowd of curators who were abroad at Westhampton, Hoboken, Jersey city, Staten Island, Long Island Shores, the Battery and along the New York docks to Christopher street, off which she anchored. Nevertheless, all who were within hail, when her guns fired, came rushing down to the water's edge, to see her as she passed. She looked magnificently, and dashed along at a rate that left the dry craft that strove to emulate her, far and far in the background. In the wake of the great vessel, off Christopher street she drew a smaller vessel. To-day she will be on exhibition, at the old price of fifty cents, steamers to take, without extra expense, visitors every half hour from Hammond street wharf. On Tuesday and Wednesday, she will also exhibit, and on Thursday she will sail for Europe."

There is trouble among the different religious bodies at St. John, New Brunswick, touching the precedence to be given them at the reception of the Prince. The Presbyterians having addressed to the Colonial Secretary a letter concerning the precedence that would be given to the religious bodies in the presentation of addresses, received for reply from the Church of England stood first, and the Church of Rome next. The Presbyterians at once took fire, threatening to wash their hands of the whole concern. What will be the upshot is not known. It appears that the precedence given to the Roman Catholics, after the Church of England, is not merely an imperial regulation, but is also founded on an enactment of the Legislature of the province.

Serious complaints are made that the census is not being taken with the care required in so important an undertaking, and that it will consequently be imperfect and unreliable. The officers appointed to this duty have in some instances performed it in such a manner as to lead to a distrust that they have been negligent, and that consequently the whole enumeration must be incorrect. So important and expensive a proceeding as the taking of the census should have been conducted with the utmost attention and by the best men that could be procured. Competency should have been the first recommendation in the appointment of the assistant marshals.

The following is a recapitulation of the appropriations for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress as given by the N. Y. Herald—Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Civil and miscellaneous appropriations \$18,120,827.75; for Diplomatic and Consular expenses \$1,583,800.00; for the Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid and other pensions \$4,272,223.23; for Army, Fortifications, Military Academy and Military Roads \$1,476,962.01; for Naval Service \$1,461,030.02; for Post Office Department for 1860, 24,757,322.98. Do. do. for 1861, 19,024,022.75. Total, \$87,434,893.74.

The New York Commercial Advertiser sensibly remarks that courtesy requires the people of this country to refrain from all public demonstrations in recognition of the Baron Renouf by any higher title or any method manner.

There was a considerable gathering of the people of Loudoun, at August Court, on Monday last, notwithstanding the heavy rain which lasted all day. Had the day been favorable, it was expected that a much larger number would have been in attendance. After the business of the Court was over, the people were addressed by Mr. Kilgour, of Md., and Mr. B. H. Shackelford, the Whig elector for this district, in able and eloquent speeches. Mr. Shackelford's argument was acknowledged on all hands to have been very convincing, and he received unqualified praise from his political friends, and from several of his opponents. Of policies, we can say, that Old Loudoun is "in the ring," and will give a glorious vote for Bell and Everett. Her Whig majority will probably be larger than it ever was before. During the speaking in the Court House, on Monday, one Democrat arose, and publicly proclaimed that, though he had never before in his life given a Whig vote, he would at the Presidential Election vote for Bell and Everett. The Whigs of the county are in the best spirits, and, intending to do their whole duty, they cheer their brethren everywhere to "do likewise."

Some of our ladies who expect to confer the honor of dancing with them upon the Prince of Wales, if he comes here, have not been a little amused that the Prince, in the dance, gives the lady his left hand, and she is not permitted to take his right, as being contrary to etiquette. That's well enough as long as he remains in the United States; but here in the United States he is among equals, among sovereigns, and our ladies would not mind him of that fact. Princes are somewhat rude, but gentlemen are never. They will tell him that it is well enough to be a prince in Canada, but in the United States he has to be a gentleman; they won't dance with him without his giving them the right hand.

The Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, announces the change mentioned in the Gazette of Monday. Messrs. Ritchie and Dunnivant retire, and the paper will, it is announced, be hereafter conducted by Messrs. O. J. Wise and N. Tyler, two of the late firm, and W. B. Allegre, esp., who has been connected with the Enquirer for eighteen years past. The old firm still continue to carry on the Job Printing, Binding, and Lithographing establishment lately connected with the newspaper office. The Enquirer, of yesterday, presents the cards—salutatory and valedictory of the various gentlemen.

The Alta California says:—"Our need is a national road through the centre of these United States, from ocean to ocean. Leaving the Atlantic at Norfolk, and striking the Pacific at San Francisco, a national roadway should be made near Richmond, to which the coal fields of Virginia would be available; another near Cairo, central to the valuable coal fields of Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois; and still another, at some distant day, where good iron ores may, in time, be found in the Great Basin. National foundries, or armories, at or near these points, would be capable of perfect defence."

Gen. Asa Rogers has been re-elected presiding justice of the County Court of Loudoun.

The rain of Monday extended over a considerable portion of the State, and has done a great deal of good to the corn crop.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

An association of Virginia ladies has been organized for the purpose of accomplishing the erection, at Point Pleasant, near the mouth of the Kanawha river, of a monument commemorative of the memorable and desperate battle fought there on the 10th of October, 1774, between the Virginians and Indians. Steps have been taken for a grand celebration of the approaching anniversary, when it is proposed to lay the corner stone. Dr. Willis De Haas, the historian and archaeologist, has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion.

The census showing a great falling off in the slave population in Western Virginia. They are being rapidly sold and removed South. The returns of the census of Wood county show a heavy falling off in the slave population; and we now have the census of Cabell county, which shows only 216 slaves and ten free negroes, against 389 slaves and eight free negroes in 1850.

The Richmond council have, by resolution, expressed their satisfaction that an executive agreement has been entered into between the President of the James River and Kanawha Company, the President of the Board of Public Works, and a company of capitalists, which, when ratified, presents a reasonable hope for a speedy accomplishment of this important work.

On Thursday, in front of the Court House, at Petersburg, eleven hundred and ninety-three free negroes will be offered for sale, for a sufficient time to enable them to pay their taxes. In Alexandria there will not be thirty offered in both districts.

Dr. F. Newbury Clark, on Saturday last, extracted a tooth from Robinson & Co's, celebrated performing lion, at Buckannon, Va. The operation was witnessed by some thirty or forty persons, and proved highly satisfactory to his lion highness, as well as to the spectators.

A couple of members of a Richmond military corps, while playfully fencing with fixed bayonets in their muskets a day or two since became a little incautious, and one of them sustained quite a serious injury from the sharp pointed bayonet of his comrade's gun.

R. N. Ellington, of Nottingham county, an aged citizen, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, by his servants. He died of apoplexy.

The population of Lynchburg is about 7,200, a small increase on 1850.

No art excepting that of photography, has progressed and improved so rapidly as that of dentistry. Forty years ago it was not a distinct profession, for all doctors then officiated as both palliers, with turkey levers of the most rude description; and as for supplying the place of old teeth with new ones, it was never done at all. In 1820 there were only 30 practising dentists in the United States; in 1850 there were 2,923; at present there are about 5,000. The invention of artificial teeth has given a wonderful impetus to this most useful and beneficial art.

In the Bank of England, no fewer than sixty-fifty volumes of ledgers are daily filled with entries in keeping the accounts. To produce these sixty volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere eight men, three steam-presses, and two hand presses, are constantly kept going with in the bank. In the copperplate printing department, twenty-eight thousand bank notes are thrown off daily; and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery, that to produce a single note without detection, is an impossibility.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Judge Army, of Kansas, has filed in the General Land Office, the necessary papers to obtain the right of way for the construction of a railroad through Southern Kansas, to connect with the Galveston railroad in Texas. The commissioner of the General Land Office has, in conformity with the laws of Congress, granted the necessary instructions to the land officers having control of the lands through which this road will pass, to reserve the right of way and lands for depots and water stations. Mr. Army left Washington on Monday, for Kansas, and with a corps of engineers will at once proceed to make a survey through Kansas and the Osage and Cherokee Indian country, with a view to the permanent location of the road through this Indian territory. The construction of this road will connect the Western country with the Gulf of Mexico, and open the travel and resources of a large portion of country in Kansas, the Indian territory, and the States of Texas, Arkansas, and other States, which is now of comparatively little value.

A neat and charming maiden in Indiana, the fortunate possessor of a considerable property, became engaged for marriage to a green unattractive clumsy boy of eighteen years.—The day for the wedding was fixed, the course of rustic love was running smooth enough.—One day the groom-to-be appeared before his mistress with wrinkled brow quivering chin, eyes filled with tears. "My father says I shall marry under a pay him for my time." This was all he said. The woman, who was the sharp parent with instructions to learn the lowest rate of exchange at which the time could be transmuted into money, "I will sell you," said the father—"for \$200, and not a cent less." "And I will buy you," returned the damsel, when the offer was communicated to her. She paid the money, married the property, and has since so assiduously cultivated it, that a great improvement, personally, morally, and intellectually, has taken place.

The Indian Bureau has received information from J. L. Collins, superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, New Mexico, that the troops that were ordered from Utah to that department are now arriving. One company arrived July 22d, and several others are expected in a few days. The Indians are in a condition now that must force the commanding officer to take some steps to check their forays. The Indians are stripping the settlements, especially on the west side of the Rio Grande, of the last vestige of stock. A number of robberies have already taken place on this side of the river. A party of Mexicans made a campaign against them but a short time since; when they reached the Indian country, they divided the command into two divisions. One party of about 80 men were attacked by a large party of Indians, and some thirty of the former killed, and twelve or fifteen wounded.

General William Walker, of whose departure from the island of Ruatan, on the 21st of June, we have before had accounts, arriving at the Yucatan coast enroute to Nicaragua, on the 1st ult. He had with him five vessels and five hundred men, all well equipped, full of spirits, and amply supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. From Ruatan, off which vessels made their rendezvous, the voyage was a most prosperous one, and the whole fleet passed down the coast in splendid style. The expedition first came to anchor at the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan, where it remained, communicating with the mainland and completing the preparations for the expedition till the 20th ult. It then set sail for Nicaragua direct, where it is believed, long ere this, to have effected a landing. While off the coast of Yucatan the expedition received reinforcements of men, and was supplied with provisions.

A difficulty occurred at Starke, Fla., on the Florida Railroad, on the 28th ultimo, which resulted in the death of one person and the dangerous wounding of two or three others. Dr. Hollingsworth, a citizen of Starke, having expressed his disapproval of the conduct of certain persons calling themselves "Regulators," was attacked, while in his own dwelling, by a party of them. Dr. Hollingsworth, assisted by his little son, a boy only thirteen years of age, repelled his assailants, killed their leader, a man by the name of Dowling, and severely, if not mortally wounded several others. A number of shots were fired on both sides.

Thaddeus Hyatt, of the city of New York, is now on his way to the West. He, it is said, goes to Kansas to inquire into the condition of the people of that territory, who are reported as on the verge of starvation from falling crops. The statement that a suit has been instituted against the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate by Mr. Hyatt, is erroneous. His intention is to prosecute, in the State courts, the individual Senators who have neglected their duties; but these suits are now necessarily delayed, his counsel having been instructed to defer them until his return from the West.

The commission upon claims of American citizens upon Paraguay, for alleged injuries to their business by the wrongful act of the government of that country report that in the case presented, that of the Rhode Island Manufacturing Company, recalled, there is a sufficient time to enable them to pay their taxes. Some \$400,000 was the amount of alleged damages by the acts of Lopez.

The original cost of the Great Eastern was \$4,500,000. She stands charged to the present owners at \$2,150,000. Of this amount \$500,000 is preferred stock. The holders of this stock will doubtless soon own the ship, and they are likely to find her an elephant which they cannot manage, and which will be to them only a great bill of costs.

From the Hawaiian Islands, advices are up to the 23d, 300,000 acres of land on Hawaii, one twelfth of the whole area of the kingdom, was sold for \$3,100. It contains half a dozen good sized volcanoes, four or five large sheep farms, and an immense quantity of pulp in the rough. The purchaser was U. C. Harris, esp.

Philadelphia, on Monday, had violent showers of rain all day, and the streets were flooded. Many cellars were overflowed, several culverts have caved in from the unusual volume of water and much other damage is reported. The storm was accompanied with some sharp lightning. Two boys were struck and one of them killed.

The Memphis papers announce the death of Mrs. Augusta Walker, consort of J. Knox Walker, former private secretary of President Polk. Mrs. Walker was formerly Miss Tabb, of Lynchburg, where many of her friends and relatives now reside. She was an estimable lady.

A lady writes to the New York Post that the beds in the forty apartments provided for the Japanese in that city, were curtained around with the richest and most expensive laces. The most absurd extravagances were indulged.

The first steamboat ever built in Kansas was launched on the 30th ult., upon Kansas river. It is called the "Kansas Valley," and is 90 feet long 13 feet beam, with side wheels, and draws only one foot of water.

Z. A. Yuthanks was shot and killed at Albany, Ga., on the 10th inst., in an affray with his brother-in-law.

Much ill will had for some time existed between the families of Mr. Bruce Wynne and Mr. Quinn, of Castalian Springs, Sumner county, Tennessee, and on the 31st ult., a child of the former having been beaten by one of the Quinn's children, Mr. Wynne went to the house of Quinn with a gun, and called on the latter to come out. Wynne's wife seized her husband and endeavored to take him away, when Quinn fired twice on him, inflicting wounds that caused his death in a few hours.

In New York on Sunday, Patnell Calahan, a young man about twenty years of age while under the influence of liquor attempted to commit suicide, by stabbing himself with a common table knife. He will die from his injuries. Calahan states that he had been on a spree, and that while seated with some companions in his boarding house, a conversation took place in regard to courage, and that he snatched up the knife and stabbed himself in the stomach, to show that he was not a coward.

James S. Slaughter, who has obtained some celebrity as the person to whom Hon. Wm. L. Yancey addressed his famous "separate" letter about "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution," died suddenly at Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th inst. His death was the result of laudanum, taken to relieve the effect of intoxication. He was a man of talent, and in 1856 was editor of the Alabama Press.

The N. York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that "Lora Montez is neither out of town nor dead. She is, however, still very sick. Although her life was recently despaired of, she is now better, but her permanent recovery is not looked for. The seeds of consumption are so firmly rooted that she will never be able entirely to remove them."

The Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch states that a negro boy who killed a white man, was burnt at the stake at Station No. 11, on the South Western railroad on Friday last. Twelve persons took him from the Sheriff's custody, giving bonds for his re-delivery, after which they tried, sentenced and executed the murderer, returning his ashes to the officer.

An English gentleman writes to his friend in Canada that the Prince of Wales is a good hunter. "He rides most fearlessly and desparately at anything, and is pleased to think that there is a sovereign in Europe, or a President in either South or North America, who could line with him across a stiffly enclosed country. That's the sort of stuff, in my mind, that Kings are made of."

There is among the inhabitants of the Twenty-fourth Ward of Philadelphia, a man, 76 years old, who is a native of East Ratham, Persia, and who is a believer in the Mohammedan religion. He is familiar with all the Oriental and European languages. He is now engaged in making mathematical instruments.

Governor Seward, of New York, arrived at Bangor, on Saturday morning by the steamer Webster, and was received on the wharf by crowds of citizens. He was waited on at the Bangor House in the afternoon by the Wide Awakes and an unusual crowd. He spoke a few minutes.

The steamer Mount Vernon, from New York, reports that the schooner Anoda, Capt. Foster, from Norfolk to New York, with a cargo of grain, has gone ashore ten miles north of Chingoteague. The Mount Vernon took off the wife and son of the captain.

In New Orleans, on Sunday, a row of buildings on Royal street, extending from Custom House street to Bienville, and occupied by furniture, liquor, and piano stores, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$50,000, which is mostly insured.

Montreal has set a good example, having made a small contribution for the aid of the suffering people of Syria, which they promise to increase. One gentleman of New York has contributed \$100, and another in Boston has tendered \$1,000.

Col. Schwarzwald, of the New York fifth regiment, has given one hundred dollars to the drum corps of his command, to enable them to challenge all the other drum corps of the Union. They are going on a drumming tour soon, *alla Zouave*.

The government expedition under Col. Lander has met with serious trouble from the Paluties Indians in Honey Lake Valley. Several whites have been killed in the conflicts. The expedition had observed the 14th of July as a holiday.

Clarence J. Prentice, second son of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, was married at the American Legation in Paris, on the 14th of July last, to Mademoiselle Amille, second daughter of Henri de Falkenstein, of Strasbourg.

Captain Thomas Walker, of Boston, captain of ship Ariel, has been made a Knight of the Tower and the Sword by the Portuguese monarch, for his gallantry in rescuing the officers and crew of a Portuguese vessel.

Lerdo Tejada writes that the Constitutional government has received reliable intelligence that Spain is fitting out an expedition to give moral support to Miramon's third expedition against Vera Cruz.

A treason-league, called a "League of Freedom," has been formed by sympathizers of Booth, in Ripon, Wisconsin, the avowed object being to prevent his arrest by the United States marshals.

The Prince of Wales left Charlottetown, on Monday. The whole fleet of six vessels will go to Quebec, but only the three smallest will go to Montreal. The Prince will visit Bermuda after he goes to New York.

The (Wilkes') New York Spirit of the Times says that a report which has lately been in circulation to the effect that Mr. Ten Broeck had sold Empire to a sporting English nobleman, was without foundation.

A number of buildings, including a railroad depot, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday at Mobile. The loss amounted to from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Lord Lyons, with his private secretary, Frederick Warre, left the Brevoort House, N. Y., on Saturday, for Saratoga Springs, en route for Quebec to meet the Prince of Wales.

The members of the Southern Literary Society have, we understand, commenced a joint novel, each member to write one chapter. The U. S. frigate Constitution, bound to Annapolis, was spoke the 9th inst., off Block Island.

The Indians of Vancouver's Island have all been disarmed, by a surprise, by the whites.

John C. Harvey, of Richmond, Va., sailed from New York last Saturday, in the steamer Illinois, for Europe.

A new German Presbyterian church in St. Joseph, Mo., was dedicated on Sunday the 5th inst.

F. G. Atkinson, of the firm of D. O. Feller & Co., of Paducah, committed suicide last Friday evening.

The Philadelphia Grays intend participating in the military encampment, to be held at York, Pennsylvania.

POLITICAL.

MISSOURI.—The latest accounts intimate that General Reid (Democrat) has beaten Mitchell (Opposition) for Congress in the Fourth District. The vote is close, but Reid's chance is the better. The members elected are probably as follows:

District 1—Francis P. Blair (Rep.) vice Barrett (Dem.) District 2—James S. Rollins (Union) vice Anderson (Dem.) District 3—John R. Clark (Dem.) re-elected. District 4—Eljah W. Norton, (Dem.) vice J. Craig, do. District 5—John W. Reid, (Dem.) vice Woodson, do. District 6—John S. Phelps, (Dem.) re-elected. District 7—Jno. W. Noel, (Dem.) re-elected.

It is certain that the regular Democratic ticket for State officers is elected throughout. ARKANSAS.—The returns from this State are quite imperfect, but they indicate the election of Johnson as Governor, and Hindman to Congress—regular Democrats. In the other district, it is understood that the regular Democratic candidate for Congress is likewise elected.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:—"The overwhelming defeat of the Breckinridge ticket in Kentucky has not been without effect upon Mr. Breckinridge himself. Letters from him to his friends here, in Washington, have very much discouraged the latter, and it is said that some apprehensions are felt that he will resign some time before the election. His *amour propre* has been deeply offended by that crushing defeat. He thinks that by withdrawing his name from the field he may regain his former position in the Democratic party, and make himself one of the foremost candidates for the Presidency in 1864."

Senator Douglas is reported as having made at the late Rhode Island Clam Bake these remarks: "I am asked why I don't advise my friends to make a union ticket with the secessionists. Why don't you make oil and water mix? A union ticket between an interventionist and a non-interventionist? Never on earth! I am willing to act with all men who agree with me in principle, and against all men who are in favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of this country by dragging the negro question into Congress."

Gen. Sam Houston, in a published letter to J. C. Smith, esp., dated Austin, Texas, July 31, defines his position by saying that he has not withdrawn from the field, as has been reported in some of the newspapers—that his name was presented by his fellow citizens without any agency of his own—that he "does not weigh success against principle, nor abandon a cause from motives of policy"—and that if it is the wish of the people to vote for him, they have a right to do so, and if they do not it must be recollected that he has not asked their suffrages.

Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, who is on a visit of a few days to a friend, in Norristown, was complimented by the Norristown Wide-awake Club with a torchlight serenade on Friday evening. The citizens in large number, attended the club. The Judge acknowledged the compliment in a neat address, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium upon the patriotism and honesty of Abraham Lincoln.

The Boston Post thus patriotically refers to the disunion letter of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina: "We think Mr. Orr's sentiments in relation to a dissolution of the Union are unseasonable and mischievous. It is such letters as he and Mr. Keith have lately written, that have done most toward creating the state of things which all patriotic men in the country sincerely deprecate."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) laments that the Courier of that city is about to strike the colors of Douglas and Johnson, and to hoist in their stead the national banner upon which is inscribed the names of Bell and Everett. This is an important accession.

A new Bell-Everett organ, called the Evening Post, made its first appearance at Cincinnati, on Friday last. It is a lively, rattling sheet. The Constitutional Union, also an organ of the Bell and Everett party, was issued for the first time on Saturday.

A. Burwell, esp., an eminent lawyer of Mississippi, and the Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, have written forcible letters, threatening that the cotton States will secede if Lincoln should be elected to the Presidency.

The Southern Herald, published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that during the present campaign it will support the claims of Bell and Everett.

The Daily News, of Jackson, Mississippi, has renounced its neutrality during the present canvass, and will support Bell and Everett.

The Bell and Everett men had a rousing mass meeting at Savannah, on Friday last. The speeches were full of fire, and the entire proceedings showed purpose.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket, arrived at Augusta, Ga., on the 7th inst. He was to speak at Warrenton, on the 9th.

At Brookville, Montgomery county, Monday last, another Bell and Everett Club was organized.

GRAND FLIGHT OF SHOOTING STARS.—The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium of Friday evening contains the following communication:

"Observations made here last night, show that the annual meteoric display of August has not failed this year. Between 10 P. M. (9th) and 3 A. M. (10th) *five hundred and thirty* different shooting stars were seen by a corps of observers stationed on the top of a high building in this city. Most of the meteors moved in paths, which, if traced back, would intersect in the constellation Perseus. Many of them were more brilliant than stars of the first magnitude, and left sparkling trains. After 11 o'clock, the light of the moon interfered with the observations, and doubtless rendered invisible many of the smaller meteors."

COOL.—Mr. Gurney (Mrs. Fry's father) was a strict preserver of his game. Upon one occasion, when walking in his park, he heard a shot fired in a neighbouring wood, he hurried to the spot, and his naturally placid temper was considerably ruffled on seeing a young officer, with a pleasant air on his face, deliberately reloading his gun. As the young man, however, replied to his rather warm expression by a polite apology, Mr. Gurney's wrath was somewhat allayed; but he could not refrain from asking the intruder what he would do if he caught a man trespassing on his premises. "I would ask him to luncheon," was the reply. The severity of this impudence was not to be resisted.

NOVEL REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.—Great numbers of children laboring under whooping-cough now visit the gas works in Preston, for the purpose of breathing the exhalations from the gas line. It is said that all the little sufferers feel considerably relieved, and many are absolutely cured by this simple remedy.—*Preston (Eng.) Gazette*.

In New York, on Monday, the porter of the Greenwich street Savings Bank was robbed of \$2,000.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In the recent discussion of the Naval Estimates, in the Corps Legislatif, the Viscount DeKerguelen made a serious attack upon the mode of construction used in the French Navy. The English and Americans, he said, had adopted a very superior method. The French ships were built by engineers who had never been to sea. The consequence was that the ships of the line were all too deep in the water to fight their lower-deck tier of guns. The Bretagne, so much admired in harbor, was obliged almost constantly to close her lower-deck ports. She had cost five millions, and had engines of 1,200 horsepower, which was all very well, but served no purpose, for she consumed 120 tons of coal per day, and had only steam for 400, so that she could only steam 31 days instead of 14, as intended. He also said that engines placed in ships of the line were so unequal in power, varying from 500, to 1,200 horsepower, that it would be found impossible for them to combine their movement. Six first rate frigates, which he named, and which each cost three millions, would neither sail nor steam; and ten other smaller frigates, all constructed on one and the same principle, had all proved equally defective. The Corps Legislatif had voted 235 millions for the Navy, and he hoped it would not all be spent in the same way.—The gun-boats, he said, dounded even in a light breeze, and the new transports, made to carry 1,000 men each in China, cost as much as a ship of the line and had only four guns to defend themselves with. In time of war they must be laid up or captured.

On the very day that Garibaldi entered Palermo, a young and beautiful non, Ignacia Kiso, the sister and daughter of two patriots who had been basely shot, left the convent, and amidst a shower of balls and grapeshot, a cross in one hand and a pious in the other, placed herself at the head of Garibaldi's column, crying "Down with the tyrant! Vengeance!" She kept her place as long as the fighting lasted, and her courageous attitude electrified the volunteers. Ever since that day the name of Ignacia Kiso has been held sacred. When she passes in the streets the soldiers bow low and kiss her with the most profound respect. Garibaldi himself pays her great attention, and loves her as if she were his own daughter.

At a recent trial, at Southampton, of the new Hyldebrand packet, the Leinster, the fastest time ever made was accomplished by the vessel. The trial was made over a distance of a measured mile, and repeat, in order to test the rate of the vessel with and against the tide. The result, as reported to Government officially, the average of the runs being taken, was as follows:—Average time per mile 2m 22.5s; knots per hour 17.78; miles per hour 20.153. This speed, which surpasses anything hitherto achieved by marine engines is only approached by the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, the best run of which was 16.827 knots, or 19.370 miles per hour.

The latest intelligence from Guatemala is contained in the annexed extract from a letter. "The country is politically quiet, but great dissatisfaction is felt at the increasing debasement of silver money coined at the national mint, which, according to the decree of the President, must be received as a legal tender. It is whispered, because no one dares say openly, that this is all owing to the President's owning the silver and lead mines of Chiantia, which do not prove very profitable. There is also a large number of counterfeit gold dollars in circulation, and they are so well executed as almost to defy detection."

Lord J. Russell has appointed Lord Dufferin to the responsible post of British commissioner to Syria. No better choice, says the Times, could have been made in so difficult and delicate an appointment, for to much acquaintance with the country and with the habits of the people, Lord Dufferin unites great tact and ability. The nobleman mentioned is son of the Hon. Mrs. Price Blackwood, authoress of the "Irish Emigrant's Lament."

The Piedmontese ministerial organ at Turin, (the Opinions), has published what purports to be the text of a secret treaty between Victor Emmanuel and the French Emperor, but which it pronounces all a sham. The English papers say that this is a ruse on the part of the Opinions, and that there is nothing in the treaty that does not confirm Court Gavour's extraordinary speeches when the annexation of Nice was before the Turin Chamber.

The immense demand in England for American sewing machines is exciting wonder. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 American machines will be sold in Great Britain the coming year. One American factory turns out every week nearly 1,000 machines. An English paper has no doubt that American manufacturers will be prepared to supply 200,000 sewing machines during the year 1861.

Advices have been received from Salvador to 15th July. Several towns near the coast have been visited with frequent and severe shocks of earthquake, by which much valuable property was destroyed. On the 21st and 22d June there were fifty shocks felt at Santa Maria de Outama, and it is rumored that the town of San Vicente was destroyed.

The remains of a Roman theatre and a temple dedicated to Apollo, have just been discovered near Pievefrancesco, near Comacine, among the ruins of the forest. The remains belong to the best period of Roman art. The bas-reliefs are said to be admirably executed.

The Saturday Review speaks of a story that the ladies of the congregation of a fashionable preacher in London, are subscribing a fund to procure him a divorce.